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AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, THE HOTTENTOTS

used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was berd from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch

el, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, for Female Weak ness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bear ing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland,

DYSPECSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

INFANCY TO OLD AGE. state of health, are liable to be subjects of thes

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Editorial, Sept. 15, 1865. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

a not excelled, if equaled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers, when visiting that city, to give him s call and judge for themselves.

> HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

New-Yor

Vol. XXV....No. 7.737.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Speeches of Messrs. Saulsbury, Fessenden, Hendricks and Davis.

REPRESENTATION

Mr. Stevens Withdraws Ilis Demand for the Previous Question.

Speeches of Messrs. Blaine, Donnelly, Sloan, Brooks, Orth, Chanler, Farnsworth, Baker, Jenckes and Trimble.

[Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1866. PREEDMEN'S BUREAU DISCUSSION.

The discussion of the Freedmen's Bureau bill in the Senate is drawing near its close. A very able Freedmen's Bureau as proposed, transgressed its Co eminded one of the best days of the Senate. It was to be regretted that Mr. McDougall indulged in a per formance for which he could use that excuse which was

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE. The House has been more tumultuous than any day of the session. Mesers. Blaine, Conkling. Kelly, Sloar, Donnelly, Brooks, Chanier, Farnawort chisms, amendments, repartee, and some small share of attention to the subject matter before the Conkling Amendment. Mr. Brooks stonished the House by the announso unexpectedly from such a source, the galleries dulged in a general outburst of laughter and applause Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, by general consent, made, in

MR. CONKLING'S AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional Amendment submitted to maturely considered by that Committee; then a sub-Committee of five was appointed who gave it their deliberate examination in all its bearings, adopted it entire, and reported it back to the General where it was again critically examined, and discussed, ed and then reported to the House identi-Conkling.

It may be added that the members of the Reco tion Committee were nearly unanimous in its favor. There was unquestionably a considerable misrepresentation of the scope of the contemplated amendment on the part of the Hoase. The progress of the debate to day fully established the fact of such misrepresenta-

Aside from the assumption which may be indulged that the Committee thoroughly considered all probabl objections, it was announced by Mr. Wilson that the Judiciary Committee having taken upon themselves the consideration of the same subject, had come to precisely the conclusions submitted by Mr. Conkling.

PRIZE MONEY. Prize money for the crews of the United States steamer Jas. Adger. Niphon and Daylight, for r the capture of the Rebei blockade-runner Cornubia, will be ready for distribution by the Treasury Department

in a few weeks. FREEDMEN IN PLORIDA.

Gen. Howard to-day received from the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Florida ouraging report from that State relative to the an encouraging report from that State relative to the rapidly improving status of the negro. Most of the erop has already been gathered, and as a general thing the freedmen have promptly been paid their stipulated wages. During the month of December no rations except to those in hospital were issued to the freedmen. There are at present in the State 10 schools, with an average daily attendance of 1,918 scholars. Col. O. represents the condition of the freedmen throughrepresents the condition of the freehand intended of the State as gradually improving, and states that a great majority of the planters, realizing their dependence for labor upon the negro, are offering liberal wages for the present year.

SMUGGLING.

The St. Lawrence being frozen over, and conequently affording extra facilities for smuggling, the nmissioner of Customs has ordered an increase of his force of revenue officers stationed on the Canadian frontier. The Commissioner states that many of his officers are armiess soldiers who, notwithstanding their disability, make most efficient and valuable officers.

PERSONAL. The resignation of Major-Gen. Lew Wallace, tendered yesterday, was to-day accepted by the President.

INTERNAL REVENUE. The receipts from internal revenue to-day

The claims of the Hon. John Minor Botts for wood appropriated by our troops in the Winter of 1863 will probably not be paid by the Government, owing to an order issued by the Quartermaster-General in 1864, requiring that all applicants for damages sustained

and Surgery, and Capt, Thornton A. Jenkins as Chief liber can of Navigation.

PIRATE SEMMES.

Authorities and evidences are being hunted up with all vigilance, preparatory to putting the Pirate

COUNTERFEIT INTEREST COUPONS

The Treasury Department discovered three unterfeit Interest Coupons yesterday and two to-day. which had been paid and returned here POSTAL BYATISTICS.

During the year 1865 about 125,000,000 New-York. The amount of postage on both letters and papers was \$1,721.579 40; amount received for box rents, \$67.786 75; expenses of office, \$359,791 71; profit to Government over expenses, \$1,508,174 22.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1866. NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

William J. Hardin, a colored citizen of right of suffrage in that Territory until when they were deprived of it by a law signed by time would render their disfranchisement perpetual. East that the enabling act had been complied with, es pecially that part requiring the Constitution to accord with the principles of the Declaration of Independence

Leonard Holmes, of Washington Territory, to be United States District Attorney for that Territory, George W. Chamberlain of Illinois, to be United States District Attorney for the District of Colorado

Territory.

Blackstone McDonnell of Tennessee, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee, Cupit, Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. A., to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. U. S. N., to be chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

John A. Bolles of Massachusetts, to be Solicitor and Naval Ludge. Advocate General.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION

SENATE... WASHINGTON, USAN, BELIEF TO NAVAL OFFICERS.
GRIMES (Iowa) introduced a bill to Grimes (Iowa) introduced a bill to the for the relief of seamen and others or wrocked at see, which all the seamen and Marin.

COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

BURVEY AND SALE OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) presented the protest of the California Leguslature against the survey and sale of mineral lands of the United States as provided for in a bill recently offered by Senator Sherman.

Mr. Sherman said the object of the bill referred to was not understood. It was chiefly intended to give to the minera a permanent title to the lands. He thought the memorial ought to he referred to the Committee on Public Lands; and it was so referred.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) presented the protest of citizens of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Finnnee.

POINT LOOKOUT.

from our armies must be a citizen of a State not in rebellion. The claims of Mr. Botts amount to \$14,000, of which sum he has already been paid \$4,000 by quarter-masters of the Federal army.

ROMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Dr. P. J. Horwitz as Chief of the Burean of Medicine or the protection of the control o

mr. DIXON (CL) gave notice of an intended amendment to the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes on credit, as follows:

That, whenever it shall become expedient in the opinion of the Postmaster-General to substitute a different kind of postage stamp from those now in use, ine shall be and he is hereby authorized to modify the existing contract for the mannfacture of postage stamps from those now in use, ine shall be and he is hereby authorized to modify the existing contract for the mannfacture of postage stamps as to allow the contractors a sum sufficient to cover the increased expence, if any, of mannfacturing the stamps as substituted.

The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Indepart Hour Lovemant.

Mr. Riidelle (Del.) presented the position of artisans in the employ of the United States, asking for the adoption of the eight hour system, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ALLEGHANY ARREAL EXPLOSION.

Mr. COWAN (Pa.) presented the position of citizens of Alleghany County, Pa., asking for pensions for the relief of the families of the victims of the recent explosion at the Alleghany Arsenal.

SURVEY AND BALE OF MINERAL LANDS.

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diere had been waylald and one of them killed by me belonging to those organizations.

lers had been waynessellations.

ELECTIVE FRANCHIEE.

Pending the discussion of the above sub
INNERSON offered a joint resolution to amensituation so as to prohibit any State from wi

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, it was resolved

separate governments.

Mr. Bucoks—Why not embrace them all while you are making a liberal Constitution?

Mr. Stevens—We have not done so because the gentleman and his friends would make thjection.

Mr. SLOAN (Wis.) asked Mr. Stevens to withdraw his

ons question.

Mr. Bakes (Ill., in a persuasive tone)—I appeal carnestly and kindly to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to yield the floor for a very few minutes. [Ap-

Ways and Means (Mr. Morelli), that it would give a net guin of five members to New-York, and the tables submitted by the genileman from New-York himself admitted a net gain of four. That was enough, "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but eaough," certainly, for Pennsylvania. But while the gentleman from New-York adduced facts apdoor, but enough, "certainly, for reansylvains. But while the gentleman from New-York adduced facts apparently in support of the suffrage basis, he was cordially in favor of the pending measure, resembling in this respect the waterman in Pilgrim's Progress, who got his living by rowing earnestly one way while steadily looking the other. Mr. Blaine sared that another objection to the suffrage basis would be found in the fact that the moment Representatives are apportioned among the States in that way they will necessarily be distributed within the States on the same basis, and a strife of locality is once started in all the States where the male population of one section might be greater than another. Such atrifes would be most mischievous in their effects and tendencies. He spoke further in support of the amendment and against the basis of suffrage. The loyal States should not quarrel among themselves, nor should one seek to get an unfair advantage of the other.

Mr. Keiller offered an amendment to the pending resolution as follows:

Price of the several States.

M. SHEMAN SILE of the street o

Mr. SMITH controverted this view, holding that all so them to ratify a Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Farssworth asked if the Southern States were in rebellion for 10 years, how could their votes be counted. If these States were still in the Union, why did not their Senators take their seats?

Mr. SMITH—Because you will not let them.

Mr. Farssworth concluded by saying: They took up their hats and walked off, and might, if they were here, do the same to-day.

PEECH OF MR. BAKER.

Mr. BAKER (Ili.) mentioned his objections to the resolution. It failed to provide and by appropriate means to secure a representation in this government properly corresponding with the measures of suffrage on which it rested. Under its operation three contingencies arise: First, a given biate may enact universal suffrage. In that case the proposed amendment to the Constitution was all right. Seconde such a State might deny or abridge the elective franchise on account of race or color; and in that case the amendment would operate to exclude from the basis of representation all persons of all races and color, and thus affect the aid proposed by the Committee. Third, such State might deny or abridge the elective franchise on some other account; as, for instance, property or intelligence. In case a very large number of people were distranchised, yet under the operation of the amendment is would yet under the operation of the amendment is hy would

forever in the election of Representatives. We we osciude an entire race among as. If we can exclite them we can exclude immigrants. South Carel might exclude Union men if the loyal States can clude those who took part in the rebellion.

Mr. Trimble (Ky.) said he preferred the Constitut made in the day and hour that tried men's soils asked his friends on the other side, before they to this step of passing upon the amendment, to passes reflect upon the consequences it would have upon people in every section of the country. Why shot hey hurry through the measure with such precipition? Without adequate discussion this amendment was to operate for weal or we upon a people lately robellion who have no voice to plead for them, a whom Representatives are not admitted to the right and privileges of this floor. Would it not be well as and privileges of this floor. Would it not be we in the spirit of harmony and concession to wait they can again be heard.

Mr. LINCH (Mc.) asked why these men were not Mr. THIMELE replied that these States have a